G. R. S. 58]

Previous references.

Sanitary **File No.** 43–13

1915

(Sanitary

Serial Nos. 5

Later references.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 5

Part B for May 1915

SUBJECT.

Proposal to have a permanent School of Hygiene ready to train Sanitary & Asst Sanitary Inspectors required for the public Service

Papers filed — As the Subject has been disposed in G.O.2°. 9179–88/Sanity 100-13-8 8-21-5-15.

16
F 1

W. R. Barnes 28/5/15

PB—9,500—21-7-14

G R.S. 11] 1913-4

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Sanry)

NOTES.

File No. 43-13

FILE HEADING.

Sanitary School at Bangalore

From

The Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore.

No. 2493 Dated 31-12-13 Received 3-1-14

Diary No 3702	Enclos. 1 Spare Copies.	Serial No. 5

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

Forwards for orders copy of a letter from the Director of the Public Health Institute proposing to have a permanent School of Hygiene ready to train the Sanitary and Asst Sanry Inspectors required for the public Service

NOTES AND ORDERS.

Ref Govt. 8135-6 San 127-18-6 dy 3-5-12

The Sanitary School was sanctioned tentatively for a period of two years from 1st July 1912. The results of the working of the School are shown below:—

(vide next page)

NOTES—First Sheet.

GPB—35,000—15-6-12

(2

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Med File No. 43 of 1913-4

Serial No.		From July to Decr 12.	From July to Decr 13.
	Number trained	20	13
	Number sent up for examn	19	13
	Number passed	18	9.
	Fees collected	Rs 795	650
	Honoraria paid to Lecturers & Examiners	Rs 1500	1500.

2. only 8 of the passed candidates are reported to have secured appointments as Asst Sany Inspors. It will be seen from the Statistics furnished above that the School is not self-supporting as the expenditure exceeded the income in both years and in 1913 the number of Students ~~decreased~~ in the School was only 13 against 20 - the maximum strength prescribed in the G.O of 3.5.12.

S

3. In his letter to the Sany: Commr, the Director of the Public Health Institute has suggested that the aim of the School should be not only to turn out a number of certificated Sany Inspectors but to educate in principles of Hygiene & public health, officers of the Rev: depts from the grade of Sheikdar up to that of Asst Commrs. It is also suggested that Vaccination may be entrusted to Sany and Asst Sany Inspectors. Information as to how many Sany & Asst Sany Inspectors are required for the several municipalities

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—60,000—7-11-13

(3

3702

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Sani File No. 43 of 1913-4

Serial No.

ii the State may perhaps be useful in deciding the question of making the Sanitary School permanent.

Subtd for orders

Attn 5/
16.1.14

4. The file may, it is suggested, be forwarded unofficially to the present D/ Sanitary Comr for his opinion. This subject may be dealt with along with the Scheme for the reorganisation of the Sani Dept.

Dr Secy
2nd Counsellor

Attn
19/1

Draw agreeable
21/1

Attn
21/1

Dr
Secy
28/1

Draw 29/1

no 155-S 29/1/14

5 Forwarded to the Sani Comr in original for favour of opinion

Dy Secy
28/1
for Secy to Govt
G & R. Dept.

IV
4/2

6 For 191 Sanitary and 30 Assistant Sanitary Inspectors that ought to be employed in the State under para 3 of Government Order No. 2301-19 Medl. 67-03 dated the 8th April 1905,

5/2/14 V

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—60,000—7-11-13

1905, the number actually employed is 65 and 16 respectively, leaving 125 vacancies in the grade of Sanitary Inspectors and 14 in that of Assistant Sanitary Inspectors to be filled up. So far, only 8 men out of the batch that passed in 1912 are stated to have been provided with appointments.

It will be obvious that the number of men that can be usefully trained every year depends on the actual demand for them as determined by how many new hands the various District and Municipal Boards are prepared to appoint each year to complete the cadre of this class of officials as laid down in the Government Order of April 1905. We cannot go ahead of requirements and continue to train a fixed number of men every year promiscuously. The effect of such an attempt is already evident in the fall in the number of candidates that sought admission into the class during 1913.

9 I would under the circumstances recommend a revival of the practice of sending with scholarships a dozen or more local men for training in Madras - according to the immediate needs of the Department. The cost of training in Madras will be Rs. 204/- approximately per man as against Rs. 41/- (based on the average for two years)

G.P.B.—60,000—7-11-13

years) in the Public Health Institute. As a set off against this expenditure I propose, there will be a number of young men who will have known more of the world and from whom therefore we could expect better work. A further and more far-reaching advantage is that relieved of lesser distractions the Director will be able to give his undivided attention to a gradual building up of an Institute of research in Mysore of which we have a very special need - as explained in my Memorandum on the subject of the ' Re-organisation of the Health Department '. The energies of such a highly qualified officer as Dr. Srinivasa Rao should not be allowed to be spent away in comparatively less useful fields of work.

9 For these reasons I am not in favor of having a permanent school of Hygiene attached to the Public Health Institute as proposed.

Sanitary Commissioner.

P.H.

Submitted for orders

9.2.14

Link with file relating to the Reorganisation of the Health Dept & submit

10/2

3702

G. R. S. 12]

6

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Sm File No. 43 of 1913-14

Serial No.

1 At the informal discussion with the San[y] Com[r] on the 7th instant, about the reorganisation of the San[y] dept., it was decided that it was unnecessary to continue the San[y] School any longer.

Submitted for orders as to whether the San[y] Com[r] may be informed accordingly in reply to the Paper under disposal.

2nd member) Arjuna Rao 18/4.

Vs Wells draft. 18/4 * Done 19/4

Arm 20/4

Draft submitted

M 57 20.4.14 Sec[y]

Arm 21/4

3 The draft order seems too curt. Some reasons should be assigned for the change of policy & the alternative indicated. Please redraft suitably.

Done Arm 23/4 Vells

Revised draft submitted

M 57 25.4.14 Sec[y]

26/4 The alternative is indicated as the arguments advanced for the closing of the School do not appear

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—60,000—7-11-13

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Gen File No. 43 of 1913-14

Serial No.

to warrant the opening of a batch of students to the Kenya Institute.

Army
2/5-

Lee 4/

The reopening of the school for a period of 3 years from 1st July 1915 has been sanctioned in Govt. Pln No. 9179-88 dated the 21st May 1915.
Sec/W-13-8

The Communications, if acknowledged, may be given.

22.5.15

GS 22/5

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—60,000—7-11.

Department of Public Health in Mysore

2/1 h
From

3/14

Ent

THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER
IN MYSORE, BANGALORE.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVT.,
GEN. & REV. DEPTTS,
BANGALORE.

Dated 31 24

Despatched December 1913.

Received

General No. 2493
No.

Enclosure No. /

SUBJECT.

Submitting for orders proposals for having a permanent school of Hygiene

V.B. SOOBBIAH AND SONS, Pr

Department of Public Health in Mysore.

OFFICE OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER
WITH THE GOVT. OF MYSORE,

Bangalore, dated the 31st December 1913.

No. 2493
ENC. 1

From

P.S. Achyuta Rao Esq.,
Sanitary Commissioner with
the Government of His Highness the
Maharajah of Mysore, BANGALORE.

To

K.R. Srinivasa Iyengar Esq., M.A.,
Secretary to the Government of His
Highness the Maharajah of Mysore,
General & Revenue Departments,
BANGALORE.

San 43-13
Sl-5

SIR,

I have the honor to forward, for such orders as the Government may deem fit to pass, copy of letter No. 862 dated the 29th Instant from the Director, Public Health Institute, Bangalore proposing to have a permanent School of Hygiene ready to train the Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors required for public service.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

P. S. Achyutarao

Sanitary Commissioner.

P.H.

Letter No. 862 dated the 29th December 1913 from the Director, Public Health Institute to the Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore.

-:-:-

The Government in their Proceedings No. 8135-6 Sany. 127-10-6 dated the 3rd May 1912 were pleased to sanction tentatively for 2 years, your proposal to open a school of Hygiene in connection with the Public Health Institute for the training of Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors.

Accordingly the school was opened on the 1st July 1912 and the number of admissions to the class was restricted to 20. All the students were matriculates and one of them had passed the F.A. Examination of the Madras University. The students were given a course of 60 lectures and demonstrations on Hygiene, including elements of Physiology, Meteorology, Bacteriology and Vital Statistics, 15 lectures and demonstrations on Sanitary Law and out-door sanitary work and 40 lectures and practical work on Minor Sanitary Engineering. The Hygiene course was taken up by the Assistant Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist and myself, each delivering 30 lectures. Sanitary Law and out-door work were attended to by the Health Officer of Bangalore City. The Sanitary Engineer and his Assistant divided between themselves the course on Minor Sanitary Engineering. The examination in the latter part of December 1912 was conducted by a Board consisting of the lectures referred to above and two others appointed by the Government, one of whom Mr. K. Srinivasa-Iyengar representing the Public Works Department and the other Dr. S. Amritaraj, Health Officer, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore representing the Public Health Deptt. Nineteen students were allowed to appear for the examina-

examination, one not having put in the required number of attendances. Of these 18 passed the examination, 4 in the 1st Class and 14 in the 2nd Class. Of the passed candidates 8 have secured appointments as Assistant Sanitary Inspectors in the Mysore Province.

In 1912. the sum of Rs. 995 was collected as tuition and examination fees and remitted to the Treasury. The honoraria paid to the lecturers and Examiners amounted to Rs. 1500/-.

The second session of the school began on the 1st July 1913 and the full course of 115 lectures and demonstrations was completed in December. There were only 13 admissions to the class. Of these 4 had passed the Matriculation Examination, 8 had the School Final Leaving Certificate and 1 had passed the Examination in 1901 for selection to the Matriculation Class. As the Sanitary Engineer had no qualified Assistant, the Government were pleased to sanction the appointment of Mr. K. Srinivasa Iyengar as one of the lecturers in Minor Sanitary Engineering. The Examination was held in the latter part of December 1913, the Board consisting of the lecturers and Messrs. N. Subba Rao of the Public Works Department and S. Amritraj, Health Officer, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. All the 13 students were allowed to go up for the Examination and only 9 of them passed with 1 in the 1st Class and the rest in second class. Some of these expect to secure appointments as Assistant Sanitary Inspectors in Shimoga and Kadur Districts where some men are said to be wanted.

In 1913, the tuition and Examination fees came to Rs. 650 and the honoraria to Lecturers and Examiners amounted to Rs. 1500/-.

The scheme thus sanctioned tentatively for two years has worked well and I have now the honor to request that you will be pleased to write to the Government recommending that the School of Hygiene may be established permanently as part of the Public Health Institute. The aim of the school ought to be not only to turn out a number of certificated Sanitary Inspectors but to educate in principles of Hygiene and Public Health, the officers of the Revenue Department from the grade of Sheikdar up to that of Assistant Commissioners. These Revenue Officers are given a course of training in the work of Survey, Police and other allied Departments. The progress of Sanitation especially in rural areas depends upon the co-operation of the Revenue Officers with members of the Public Health Department. When the former are made to realize their responsibilities in the matter of Sanitation and are trained in the proper methods, they can get the right kind of work done by the Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and their staff. The supervision of the registration of vital statistics and of vaccination will then be more efficiently performed. At present many of the Taluks are provided with 1 Sanitary Inspector each and the smaller Municipalities employ Assistant Sanitary Inspectors. This number is quite inadequate to look after the sanitary needs of the people and the time is not far distant when more Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors will be required to cope with increasing work, especially of vaccination against small-pox. Vaccination is at present in the hands of illiterate men many of whom do not realise the importance of the work they are doing. The registers are badly kept, many of the outlying villages are not visited for years and the vaccinations once done are not always inspected again and the success or otherwise in many cases as judged from the entries in the registers is purely problematical. The villagers are

are averse to vaccination not because they do not like the process but because they dislike and have no faith in the men who are now employed as Vaccinators. If the work of vaccination is entrusted to Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors it is bound to improve in all respects. Educated men command more respects and more confidence than the existing vaccinators do. Moreover the Vaccinator's pay is so low that it does not attract the right kind of men and much difficulty is now felt in filling up many vacancies in the staff of vaccinators. Therefore it appears to me to be necessary to look ahead and have a permanent School of Hygiene ready to train the Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors required for public service.

" Copy "

J. J. Cudmore

Sanitary Commissioner.

P.H.

Copy of the order on the Main file for reference

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

.. e a di-

Government Proceedings No.8135-6/Sanitary 127-10-6 dated the 30th May 1913, sanctioning the opening of a school at Bangalore for the training of Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors -- tentatively for two years from 1st July 1913.

2. Letter No.4644 dated the 27th April 1914 from the Sanitary Commissioner requesting sanction to send a dozen students to Madras for training in the Sanitary Inspector's class by granting them scholarships and recommending issue of orders directing the Presidents of the District and Municipal Boards to arrange for the employment of the full complement of Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors within a reasonable time with the provision that in cases of financial inability, a moiety of the cost may be met from Provincial Funds till the District or Municipal Boards are able to bear the entire charge themselves.

3. Subsequent correspondence ending with letter No.2374 dated the 18th December 1914 from the Sanitary Commissioner on the --- subject.

Order ~~thereon~~ No. 9179-88 Sanitary 100-13-8
Dated Bangalore, the 21st May 1915.

In order to provide the full complement of Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors required for employment under the several Municipal and District Boards in accordance with the scale sanctioned in Government Proceedings No.9201-19/M1.67-03 dated the 8th April 1908, the services of some 98 more trained men are required. Besides this the large increase in the operations for -- Sanitary improvement carried on under the Malnad Improvement, --

Villages

Village Improvement, and other schemes offer a wide field for the employment of trained men. In these circumstances, Government consider that it would be a retrograde step to abolish the school of Hygiene. They are, therefore, pleased to direct that the -- school be reopened for a period of 3 years from 1st July 1915, if 20 pupils join.

2. With a view to restrict admission into the class only of such candidates as are likely on account of their general educational qualifications to be able to undergo the course satisfactorily, the Sanitary Commissioner suggests that none but persons who have passed the Matriculation Examination or secured the minimum prescribed for satisfactorily completing the School Final Examination should be allowed to join the school. Government ---- approve of the proposal but in order to encourage persons belonging to classes which do not usually resort to University Education but who would otherwise be eligible recruits, Deputy Commissioners of Districts will be permitted to propose for admission two -- names for each District of Candidates belonging to such classes who though not possessing the said qualifications are otherwise considered fit for the course. Such candidates should have passed at least the Lower Secondary Examination and they should be selected only when candidates with higher qualifications are not forthcoming.

3. Applications for admission should reach the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner before the 10th June. A Board consisting of the Sanitary Commissioner, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, and an officer of the Education Department will select the candidates for admission. Eight seats should be reserved for selection from the nominees of the Deputy Commissioners referred to in paragraph 2 above, one for each District, and the other 12 seats made available for the other most eligible applicants. Candidates selected by the Deputy Commissioners who are unable to pay the fees may be admitted free.

All candidates who are not found fit at the end of one month will be liable to be removed. In all other matters relating to the school such as the course of studies, payment of fees by students, honorarium to lecturers, etc. the instructions laid down in Government Proceedings no.sani-3/Edn.127-10-6 dated the 3rd May 1912 will be followed.

4. The question of Government granting a contribution towards meeting a portion of the pay of Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors to enable each local body to employ a sufficient number of trained men is under consideration in connection with the re-organization of the Health Department and separate orders will issue thereon.

5. The Presidents of the District and Municipal Boards are requested to make arrangements as early as possible to employ the full complement of qualified Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary -- Inspectors according to the sanctioned scale and to induce local men to undergo training by notifying the probable number of vacancies for trained men.

R Srinivasaiyer

For Deputy Secretary to Government,
in charge.

To

The Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.

K.H.M.L.